Tolling Engineer for SR 167 HOT Lanes

Paula J. Hammond, P.E. Secretary

David L. DyeDeputy Secretary

Steve Reinmuth
Chief of Staff

Todd S. Merkens, M.S.

Tolling Engineer

University of Washington, CEE 320 Seattle, Washington November 2, 2009



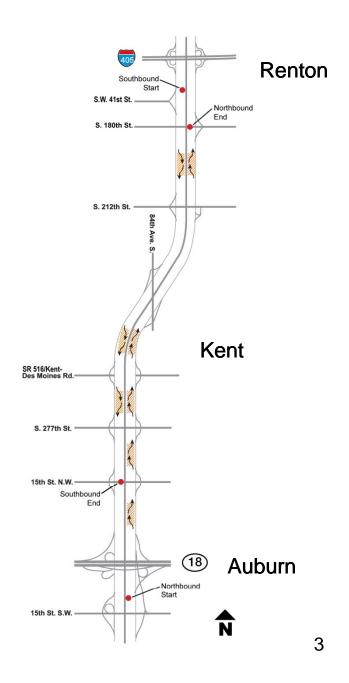
History of tolling in Washington

- Revenue generation (1940s 1970s)
 - Construction of new facilities
 - Tacoma Narrows Bridge, I-90, Hood Canal
- Dual purposes (2007 present)
 - Congestion mitigation and construction
 - SR 167 HOT lanes, New Tacoma Narrows Bridge



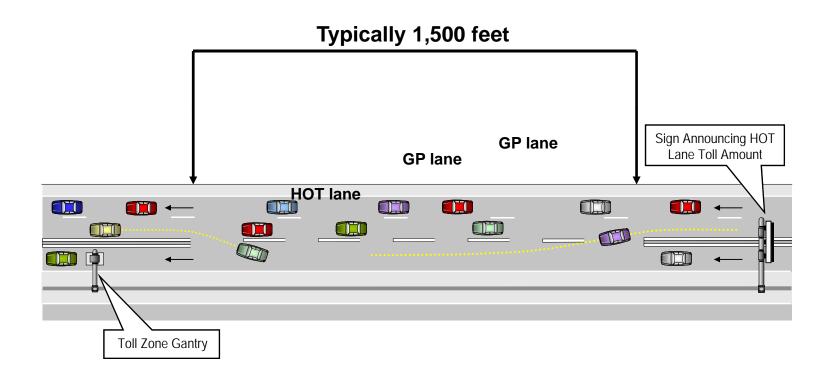
HOT lanes key features

- Free flow operations goal for HOT lanes: at least 45 mph - 90% of the time during peak period.
- More than nine miles of HOT lanes southbound and 11 miles northbound.
- 10 access points.
- HOV 2+ and motorcycles toll-free.
- Tolls during the day, open to all traffic at night.
- Variable tolls between 50¢ and \$9
- Revenue pays for operations and maintenance, enforcement, and incident response.
- Central system monitors lanes

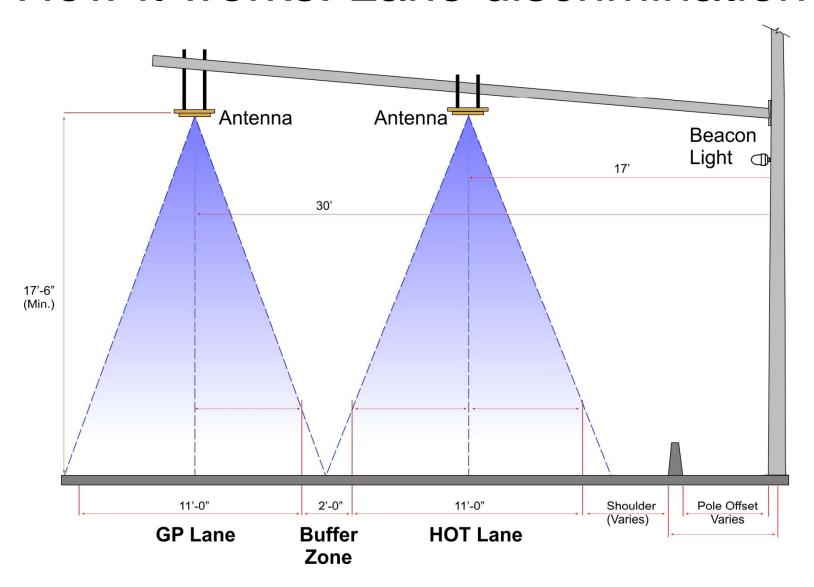


Access points

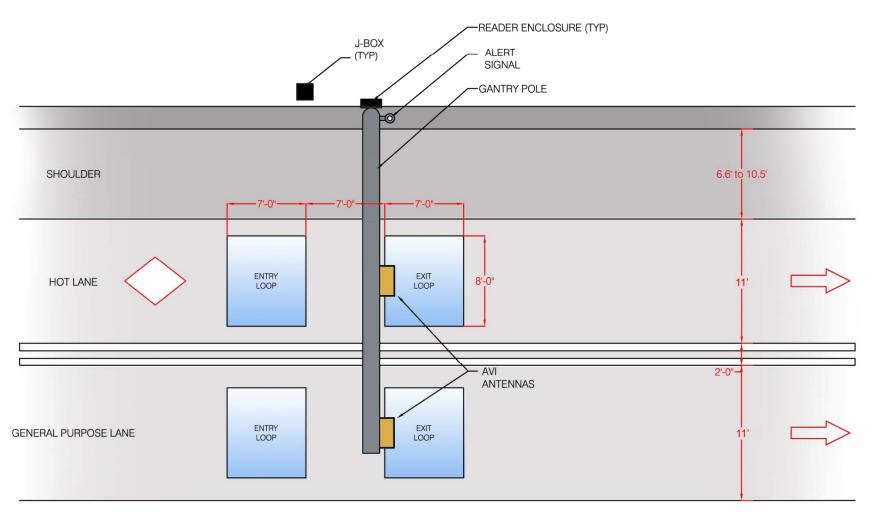
 Access points - defined locations for entering and exiting the HOT Lane.



How it works: Lane discrimination



How it works: System design

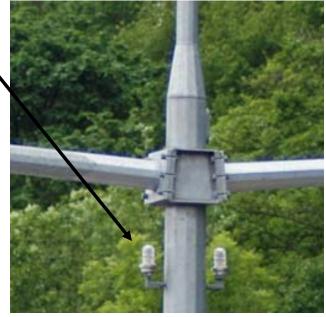


How it works: Roadside Equipment



Antenna

Enforcement / beacons \



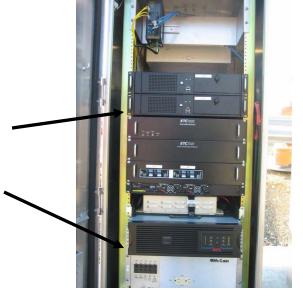
How it works: roadside cabinet

Readers —





Lane controllers UPS



Tolling Engineer - HOT lanes

- Project management
- Design and testing
- Public outreach
- Operations, including system opening
- Initial data review and system modifications

Project Management

- Vendor contract negotiations
- Budget and schedule monitoring
- Vendor contract management, including requirements monitoring and change management
- Weekly coordination meetings
- FHWA tolling agreement
- Coordination with many groups inside and outside of WSDOT
- Toll rate setting

Design and testing

- Civil design (signs, access locations)
- Design process monitoring
- System development workshop
- System design review
- Initial system testing in Texas
- Field testing, before and after operations
- Computer network design and implementation

Public outreach

- Educating the public
- Attending public meetings
- Answering emails and phone calls from the public
- Giving presentations to civic groups and other organizations

Operations

- Final preparation for initial operations
- Training WSDOT staff on new system
- Throwing the switch on day one
- First week operations monitoring
- Coordinating system modifications

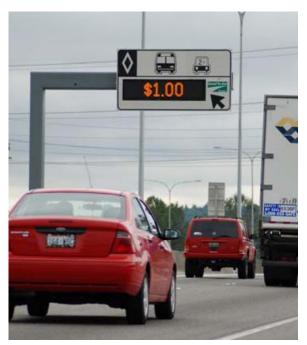
Important Skills

- Communications
 - formal and informal, written and verbal
- Critical thinking and problem-solving
- Project management
- Flexibility
- Traffic operations, flow theory, and modeling
- Civil infrastructure design
- Tolling equipment and system understanding

Highlights: year one

May 2008 - April 2009

- General purpose lanes
 - speeds increased 10%;
 - volumes increased 3% 4%
- HOT lanes
 - speeds increased 7% 8%;
 - volumes increased 1% 3%
- HOT lane operates at or above 45 mph
 99.2% of the time during peak hours
- More than 30,000 Good To Go! vehicles
- No apparent safety impacts
- Available capacity remaining

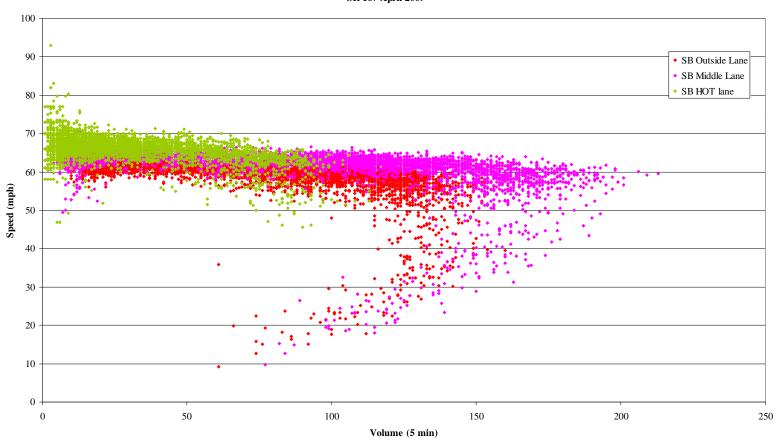




Speed and volume

Southbound SR 167 - April 2009

SR 167 April 2009



Type of vehicles using the lanes

Five most frequently tolled vehicles in

HOT lanes:

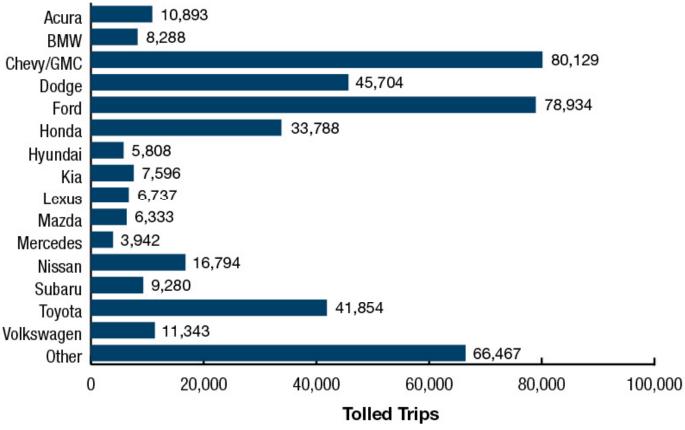
1. Chevrolet

2. Ford

3. Dodge

4. Toyota

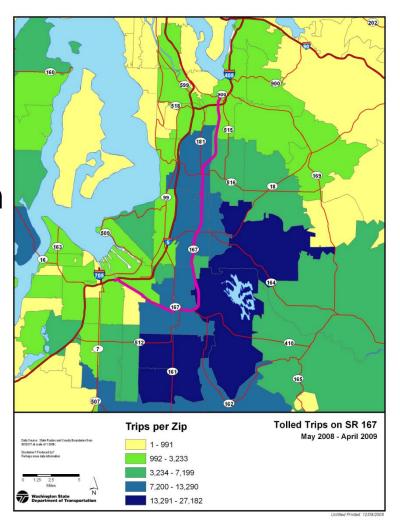
5. Honda



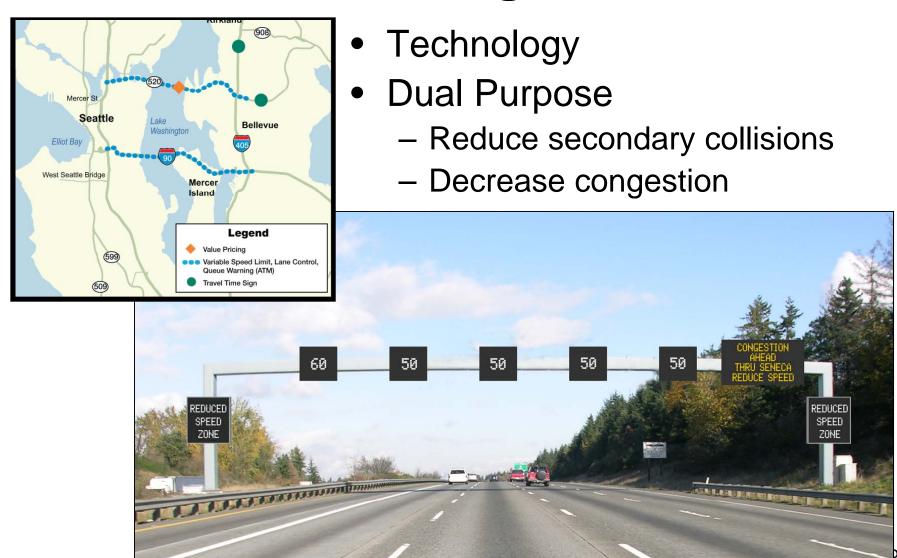


Geographic pattern

- Trips per zip code correlated with
 - Customer satisfaction
 - Trip length
 - Access
 - Pricing algorithm



Active Traffic Management



For more information

Todd S. Merkens, M.S.
Tolling Engineer
Toll Division
206.716.1151
merketo@wsdot.wa.gov

Good To Go! wsdot.wa.gov/goodtogo

Pilot project Web page: wsdot.wa.gov/Projects/SR167/HOTLanes

